

**CITY OF GOODYEAR
CITY COUNCIL ACTION FORM**

SUBJECT: Approval, guidance and direction from the Mayor and City Council on the proposed 2004 City of Goodyear State Legislative Agenda

STAFF PRESENTER:

Jerene Watson, Director, Community Initiatives Department

RECOMMENDATION:

1. Council will receive, discuss and approve the concepts and direction of the 2004 State Legislative Agenda for the City of Goodyear.
2. Council adopt Resolution 03-904 STATING THEIR OPPOSITION TO A PROPOSED LOCATION OF EL PASO NATURAL GAS COMPANY STORAGE FACILITY; PROPOSING THAT AN ALTERNATIVE LOCATION BE SELECTED AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

COMMUNITY BENEFIT:

Having a defined legislative agenda to support and approve provides the following community benefit:

- Preserves and enhances our City Council's ability to serve Goodyear residents by retaining local decision-making authority and maintaining fiscally balanced revenue sources.
- Minimizes unfunded mandates which underscores and enhances the City's role as steward of public resources and our ability to deliver cost-effective services to Goodyear residents and corporate citizens and visitors.
- Strengthens and enhances the City's ability to address quality of life issues through legislation that promotes clean, vibrant and safe neighborhoods, provides adequate regional transportation, determines sensible land use and annexation provisions that help protect open space, critical aviation corridors and natural amenities.

DISCUSSION:

This report requests City Council approval of the 2004 state legislative agenda. A legislative agenda defines the City's state legislative priorities for the upcoming session and will guide our lobbying activities at the Arizona State Legislature. The state legislative process is dynamic and fast-paced over the 100-day session, and this legislative agenda will grow and change as we move through the weeks. Community Initiatives staff will provide regular reports and updates to the Mayor and Council as appropriate during the session. As new bills or amendments are introduced, but were not anticipated at this writing, items may be presented for discussion or approval on specific bills that may impact our City.

The Legislature is facing a significant budget shortfall for the fourth consecutive year. Current deficit estimates run as high as \$900 million. Nearly all of the possible "fixes" such as use of the rainy day fund, borrowing, and cuts to state agencies were done in prior sessions making cuts to cities a tempting option.

Cities throughout the state have experienced revenue shortfalls and made substantial cuts to address the problem. Revenue sharing will continue to be discussed at the state level as a means to balance the state budget. The legislature made an agreement with cities and

towns in the 2002 session to allow for a temporary reduction in shared revenue (income tax) distributions from 15 percent to 14.8 percent for FY02/03 and FY03/04 to help balance the state's budget. Cities are preparing for the potential fight to restore the 15 percent level if there are attempts to renege on this agreement. Strong commitments to protect state-shared revenues have been given from Governor Napolitano and Senate President Bennett. Although House Speaker Flake has not made as strong of a commitment, he has indicated that it would not be his preference to cut revenues from cities and town.

Generally the areas of interest to cities legislatively are covered in the resolutions from the Arizona League of Cities & Towns which were approved by Goodyear and the other cities at the state conference in August 2003 (see attached). Additionally, the following issues are brought to your attention as a way to underscore their importance or potential impact on Goodyear.

ISSUES

ECONOMIC & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

1) LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT EMINENT DOMAIN AUTHORITY: During the last legislative session attempts were made to severely restrict the ability of municipalities to exercise the powers of eminent domain for economic development. The authority is critical to revitalizing and redeveloping challenged areas of a community. Compromise language was passed last session that added safeguard measures including increased notification and communication with affected landowners and additional steps in the process to allow more input. Although these measures have barely taken effect, preemptive legislation is again expected to strip municipalities of this authority.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION IS TO OPPOSE LEGISLATION THAT LIMITS LOCAL GOVERNMENT'S EMINENT DOMAIN AUTHORITY.

2) PRESERVATION OF THE MISSION VIABILITY OF LUKE AIR FORCE BASE: Luke Air Force Base (LAFB) is a vital employer in our community and the region. The base is integral to our nation's defense program as virtually all F-16 pilots have received training at LAFB. The approximate economic impact from Luke each year to the state is \$1.4 billion. The City has already recognized the importance of LAFB to the local and state economies as well as our national security interests with a substantial financial investment to eliminate an incompatible land use in the Southern Departure Corridor.

- **STAFF RECOMMENDATION IS TO SUPPORT THE RETENTION OF CURRENT STATE STATUTES RELATING TO MILITARY AIRPORTS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEGISLATION CONSISTENT WITH THE GOVERNOR'S MILITARY FACILITIES TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATIONS** (attached). This effort would enhance the military's ability to fulfill present and future missions as well as allow for possible expansion of those missions, remaining as a large, regional employer and contributing further to the stability and economic viability of Luke AFB here in Maricopa County.
- Relating to Luke's preservation, **Copper Eagle Project / El Paso Natural Gas** project is a proposal for a natural gas storage facility be constructed in the salt caverns located near Dysart and Glendale Avenue. LAFB has indicated that they have safety concerns associated with the project and oppose the project as currently proposed. **STAFF RECOMMENDATION IS TO SUPPORT THE GENERAL CONCEPT OF THE DRAFT BILL (SPONSORED BY D-12 REPRESENTATIVES NELSON AND ARNOLD) WHICH PROHIBITS CONSTRUCTION OF AN UNDERGROUND GAS STORAGE FACILITY WITHIN THREE MILES OF A MILITARY FACILITY, SCHOOL OR A CITY AND TOWN.**

- **STATE TRUST LAND LEGISLATION** – The State Trust Land Committee has proposed a rewrite of state land statutes. The goals of this group are to maintain and enhance the value of the Trust while recognizing the importance of conservation of the land. They are studying how the State Land Department can better dispose of its property, thereby generating more revenue for the Trust and how to integrate land conservation into their program. The recommendations will require a constitutional change, numerous statutory changes, and an amendment to the Federal Enabling Act in how state trust land is either sold or leased. The group is hoping that the Legislature will put all these changes on the November ballot. *STAFF WILL MONITOR THE PROGRESS OF THIS EFFORT.*

3) DEVELOPMENT FEES: Development fees are one way to link infrastructure burdens created due to new development from being carried solely by existing residents, but it has been a topic of discussion among some legislators. *STAFF RECOMMENDATION IS TO **OPPOSE** LEGISLATION THAT WOULD LIMIT OR PREEMPT THE AUTHORITY OF CITIES TO IMPLEMENT AND COLLECT REASONABLE DEVELOPMENT FEES.*

4) ANNEXATIONS AND LAND-USE PLANNING: Cities were unsuccessful last year in gaining ground to eliminate resource-consuming administrative requirements when annexing small county islands into a municipality. *STAFF RECOMMENDATION IS TO **SUPPORT** LEGISLATION TO REDUCE REQUIREMENTS ON CITIES WHEN ANNEXING COUNTY ENCLAVES.*

5) LOT SPLITS: Cities and counties need the statutory authority to prohibit the continual split of lots that circumvent subdivision regulations and create a situation of being unable to control inappropriate land use just outside city boundaries. *STAFF RECOMMENDATION IS TO **SUPPORT** LEGISLATION TO ALLOW CITIES AND COUNTIES TO REGULATE LOT SPLITS AS A SMALL SUBDIVISION.*

6) STAFF RECOMMENDATION IS TO **SUPPORT LEGISLATION THAT WOULD PROMOTE THE FOLLOWING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TOOLS:**

- **EXISTING AND SMALL BUSINESS SUPPORT:** Support legislation to preserve and enhance policies in support of Arizona's existing and small businesses.
- **REVITALIZATION:** Support any initiatives that would assist local communities in (a) attracting large and small businesses; (b) provide opportunities for public/private partnerships to attract and maintain desirable economic development; (c) revitalize existing business centers.
- **STATE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT CONTINUATION:** Support existing programs administered under the State Commerce Department including programs to retain and grow existing businesses, diversify Arizona's economy, support Arizona tourism and support locally determined economic development priorities.
- **TOURISM:** Support legislation that enhances Arizona's position in tourism promotion. Support initiatives to improve and expand the operations of the Arizona Office of Tourism. Support full funding of Arizona's tourism marketing and promotion efforts as a cost-effective tool in enhancing Arizona's economic development.

FISCAL & REVENUE MANAGEMENT

1) PROTECT STATE SHARED REVENUES - The State Legislature currently faces nearly a \$1 billion deficit. Two legislative sessions ago, cities and towns made an agreement with the legislature to allow a temporary, two-year reduction from 15 to 14.8 percent in income tax revenue sharing. Legislators may be tempted to explore lowering the rate back to 14.8 percent as a means to balance their budget. *STAFF RECOMMENDATION IS TO **OPPOSE** LEGISLATION THAT WOULD CUT STATE SHARED REVENUES.*

2) ARIZONA CITIZENS FOR TAX REFORM COMMITTEE has proposed to cap local sales tax rates and require any increases beyond the cap to go to a vote of the people. At the same time, the group proposes to lower the voting threshold from a supermajority to a simple majority for the County Board of Supervisors to increase property taxes. This same tax reform group also recommends lowering the secondary property tax rate for business. Estimates indicate this would result in a 40% percent increase to residential valuations, negatively impacting all households but in particular low and fixed-income families. **STAFF RECOMMENDATION IS TO OPPOSE LEGISLATION THAT WILL SHIFT A GREATER TAX BURDEN TO HOMEOWNERS AS A CONSEQUENCE OF RESTRUCTURING PROPERTY TAX ASSESSMENT RATIOS.**

3) ARIZONA STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM/PUBLIC SAFETY RETIREMENT SYSTEM
During the state budget crisis debates, one idea that surfaced would change the state retirement system health plan, transferring the retiree health care obligations to local governments. **STAFF RECOMMENDATION IS TO OPPOSE ANY LEGISLATION THAT WOULD FORCE CITIES TO MAINTAIN RETIREES ON THEIR HEALTH PLANS.**

NEIGHBORHOODS & COMMUNITY

The foundation of our cities is our neighborhoods. During times of rapid growth and development, it is essential we continually provide tools that will preserve the aesthetics and ensure complementary development and interaction with businesses adjoining our residential areas. **STAFF RECOMMENDATION IS TO SUPPORT LEGISLATIVE TOOLS STRENGTHENING OUR NEIGHBORHOODS THROUGH THE FOLLOWING:**

1) Local Code Enforcement/ Neighborhood Enhancements: Support legislation to preserve our neighborhoods from deterioration through strengthening local code enforcement abilities and support funding for neighborhood enhancement initiatives.

2) Liquor Licensing: Support legislation to increase local input with respect to liquor license revocations and renewals and assist cities with real and potential problem licensees. This legislation should include provisions allowing cities to provide input regarding crime occurring on and near the premises, and violations of local codes and ordinances. Avondale, with support of Phoenix and Tucson, is drafting a specific bill that would allow for a "provisional license" or "temporary permit" that would be utilized when a city council recommends denial of a license and the State Liquor Board approves the application. The "permit" would be granted to the licensee for 12 months. The Board would make a final determination on the application after the term expires. During the provisional period, if a city feels they have documented substantive new information as to why the application should ultimately be denied, it may request a hearing in front of the Liquor Board to review the case prior to full license approval. If a city does not find a hearing is warranted, the license would be granted at the expiration of the 12- month period. Currently licenses, once approved, are approved in perpetuity provided no violation of Title 4.

3) Building Codes: for nearly a decade there has been an effort in the legislature to require a standardized code that most cities in the state do not believe should govern. **STAFF RECOMMENDATION IS TO SUPPORT AND PROTECT THE CITY'S ABILITY TO REGULATE CONSTRUCTION TO MINIMIZE ADVERSE IMPACTS ON THE PUBLIC.**

PUBLIC SAFETY

1) PROTECT 911 FUNDING – During the 2001 Legislative session, the City supported funding reforms to the 911 program to aid in the much needed upgrade of technologies associated with this system statewide. Due to the State's recent budget shortfalls, this fund has been tapped for \$16 million. **STAFF RECOMMENDATION IS TO OPPOSE ANY FURTHER CUTS TO THE 911 FUND.**

2) UNIFIED SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK – Local governments need the unrestricted ability to strategically plan for, respond and meet the costs of increased security requirements. *STAFF RECOMMENDATION IS TO **SUPPORT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNIFIED SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK AMONG JURISDICTIONS.***

TRANSPORTATION NEEDS

With exponential growth projected over the next twenty years in the West Valley, improvement and maintenance of our transportation system is imperative. The city encourages regional coordination in transportation planning but opposes efforts that limit local control in the transportation decision-making process.

1) SUPPORT THE EXTENSION OF THE HALF-CENT TRANSPORTATION SALES TAX-
The half-cent transportation sales tax is set to expire in December of 2005. An incredible amount of time and effort has been spent by numerous stakeholders of the Transportation Policy Committee (TPC) of the Maricopa Association of Governments to develop the 20-year regional transportation plan for Maricopa County. Legislative authorization is needed to refer the issue to the ballot in May of 2004. Last fall MAG Regional Council approved a regional transportation plan, which combines a county-wide sales tax with state and federal dollars to build freeways, arterials and improve streets and transit services while adding light rail segments within Phoenix, Tempe and Mesa. This plan has also been unanimously supported and approved by Valley Metro, the Regional Public Transit Authority, AZ State Transportation Board and has the support of the business coalition, Maricopa 2020. *STAFF RECOMMENDATION IS TO **SUPPORT THE HALF-CENT SALES TAX EXTENSION** LEGISLATION AND **OPPOSE ANY ATTEMPTS TO MODIFY THE PRIOR AGREEMENTS MADE DURING THE TPC PROCESS.***

2) MAINTAIN EXISTING TRANSPORTATION REVENUE STREAMS

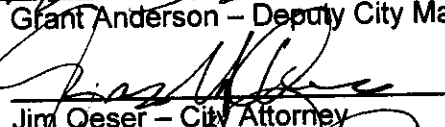
The city urges the legislature to maintain existing revenue streams for transportation and supports continued disbursement levels of Vehicle License Tax (VLT), Highway User Revenue Fund (HURF), and Local Transportation Assistance Fund (LTAF) funding to cities. *STAFF RECOMMENDATION IS TO **OPPOSE ANY REDUCTIONS IN THE EXISTING REVENUE STREAM FOR TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE OR MAINTENANCE.***


FISCAL IMPACT:

There are potentially varying degrees of fiscal impacts within key pieces of legislation that cities follow. However, each of the bills is reviewed by Arizona League of Cities staff and attorney for impact on cities. Due to the large number of bills, which may exceed 1,200 bills, legislation of interest to Goodyear in particular is also individually reviewed for their impact on our own City operations as a routine procedure during legislative session. Any impact is analyzed to some degree ahead of our testimony or support.

REVIEWED BY:



Grant Anderson – Deputy City Manager


Jim Oeser – City Attorney


Larry Price – Finance Director


Stephen Cleveland – City Manager

PREPARED BY:


Jerene Watson, Director, Community
Initiatives Department

RESOLUTION NO. 04-904

A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GOODYEAR, MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA, STATING THEIR OPPOSITION TO A PROPOSED LOCATION OF EL PASO NATURAL GAS COMPANY STORAGE FACILITY; PROPOSING THAT AN ALTERNATIVE LOCATION BE SELECTED AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Vice Mayor and Council of the City of Goodyear, Maricopa County, Arizona, as follows:

WHEREAS, the Mayor and City Council have been advised that El Paso Natural Gas Company is preparing to develop a 9.6 billion cubic foot storage facility in salt caverns generally located near El Mirage Road between Northern and Glendale Avenues, known as Copper Eagle Natural Gas Storage Facility; and

WHEREAS, this location is within a mile of Luke Elementary School, Luke Air Force Base (AFB) housing and businesses, and a recreational facility for Motocross and other activities; and

WHEREAS, the disposal pipeline and disposal site is proposed to be located within a portion of Goodyear at Indian School Road and Cotton Lane. The City has made its concern for the public's safety and its opposition to the disposal pipeline site and proposed location of the storage facility known as Copper Eagle Natural Gas via letter on October 24, 2003; and

WHEREAS, abutting property owners, neighboring cities, Luke AFB, local, county and state officials oppose the placement of this use at this location, citing the safety of the people who live, work and recreate nearby; and

WHEREAS, such a facility could be damaged by natural disasters or an act of sabotage, causing a gas leak or explosion with a potential blast area of over one mile; and

WHEREAS, reports of an independent analysis of the risk of a potential gas leak indicates the wind could carry natural gas over the area occupied by the elementary school, base housing, Luke AFB hospital and the base itself;

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved the Goodyear City Council opposes the placement of this storage facility for natural gas at this proposed location and urges El Paso Natural Gas Company to find a more suitable location within the state, isolated from population centers, educational institutions or military facilities.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Resolution shall become effective as provided by law.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this ____ day of _____ 2004.

James Cavanaugh, Mayor

Date

ATTEST:

Dee Cockrum, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

James H. Oeser, City Attorney

CERTIFICATION OF RECORDING OFFICER

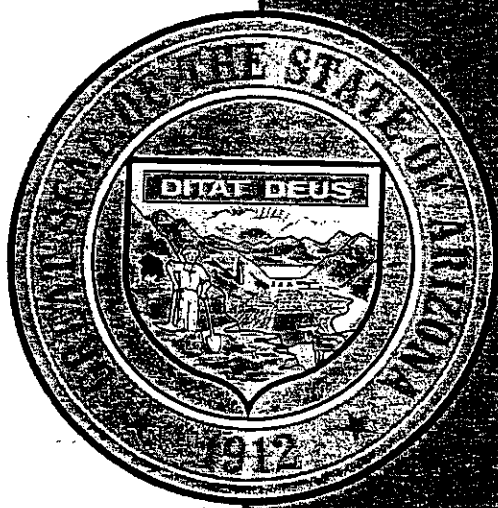
STATE OF ARIZONA)
COUNTY OF MARICOPA)

I, the undersigned Dee Cockrum, being the duly appointed, qualified City Clerk of the City of Goodyear, Maricopa County, Arizona, certify that the foregoing Resolution is a true, correct and accurate copy of the original which was adopted at a regular scheduled meeting of the Council of the City of Goodyear, Maricopa County, Arizona held on the ____ day of _____ 2004, and was publicly posted in the appropriate designated posting sites on _____ 2004, at 5:00 p.m.

Given under my hand and seal, this _____ day of _____ 2004.

Seal

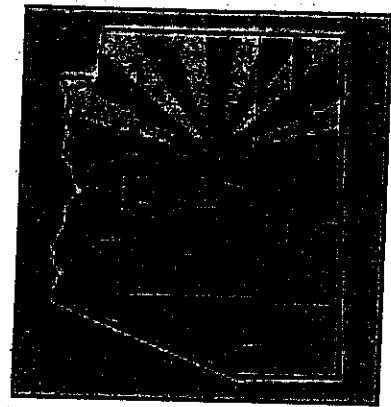
City Clerk



The Report of the
**Governor's
Military Facilities
Task Force**

December 2003

The Report of the



**Governor's Military Facilities
Task Force**

Executive Order 2003-18

**State of Arizona Governor
Janet Napolitano**

December 2003

FOREWORD

The following final report of the Governor's Military Facilities Task Force answers every element of Executive Order 2003-18, dated May 27, 2003.

This report is the result of seven months of in-depth study, extensive research, and careful consideration of perspectives offered by many individuals and interest groups. The Task Force took special note of and reached out to local officials, installation commanders, land owners, and land developers. While not all recommendations offered to the Task Force were accepted, all received full consideration. The resulting specific recommendations reflect the following four themes:

1. Preserve and grow Arizona's network of military installations to satisfy the long-term needs of the Department of Defense and maximize the benefit to Arizona's economy.
2. Maximize actions at the local level.
3. Establish and sustain solid State and federal support.
4. Recognize and leverage existing statutes, initiatives, and effective efforts.

Although the 27 recommendations are presented in an action-oriented format, they should also be considered as offering solution sets based upon common themes. For example, recommendations numbered 2, 5, 7, 12, 26, and 27 taken together, represent a formidable set of tools to effectively deal with the private rights of landowners within the affected areas surrounding Arizona's military installations. Absent implementation, these recommendations will be useless. Consequently, the Task Force has recommended the development of a Military Affairs Commission to aggressively pursue the full adoption of the Task Force's recommendations.

The implementation strategy is based upon the recognition that Arizona is uniquely positioned to serve most of the long-term needs of the Department of Defense and that the military preserve in Arizona is a stable and substantial foundation of Arizona's economy.

Finally, we would like to acknowledge the substantial efforts and well thought out recommendations offered by the Task Force members: Lisa Atkins, Lori Faeth, Tom Finnegan, Gilbert Jimenez, Monsignor Richard O'Keeffe, Gene Santarelli, and Steve Thu.

As co-chairs for this Task Force, we are proud to present this final report to you on December 5, 2003. We trust that we will realize full acceptance of our recommendations.

Very Respectfully,

R. Thomas Browning, Brig Gen, USAF (Ret.)
Co-chair & Military Advisor to the Governor

Robert Johnston, Lt Gen, USMC (Ret.)
Co-Chair

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

STATE OF ARIZONA GOVERNOR, JANET NAPOLITANO

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Robert Johnston, Lieutenant General, USMC (Ret.)
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Advisory Committee Members to the Governor's Military Facilities Task Force

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Mayor Robert Robles, City of El Mirage

Mayor Elaine Scruggs, City of Glendale

Mayor Jim Cavanaugh, City of Goodyear

Mayor Woody Thomas, City of Litchfield Park

Mayor John Keegan, City of Peoria

Mayor Skip Rimsza, City of Phoenix

Mayor Joan Shafer, City of Surprise

Mayor Adolfo Gamez, City of Tolleson

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Mayor Chris Riggs, Town of Gila Bend

Mayor Tom Hessler, City of Sierra Vista

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Supervisor Sharon Bronson, Pima County
Supervisor Fulton Brock, Maricopa County
Supervisor Lenore Stuart, Yuma County
Supervisor Max Wilson, Maricopa County

Additional Acknowledgements

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Heather Garbarino, Community Planning Specialist, Arizona Department of Commerce
Colonel James Althouse, Commander, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground
Colonel Lawrence Portouw, Garrison Commander, U.S. Army Intelligence Center & Fort Huachuca
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Thomas Robertson, Southern Arizona Minutemen Committee Inc.
Charlie Thompson, Fighter Country Partnership
Ted Fichtl, Team Cochise
Fort Huachuca 50
Yuma County Chamber of Commerce, Military Affairs Committee

A Special Thank you to the Commerce & Economic Development Commission for the funding to create this report.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Arizona's network of military facilities positions the State at the forefront of the current transformation of the U.S. military and represents an essential component of the State economy. The network comprises an integrated array of bases, testing and training facilities, ranges, and airspace which operate within a physical environment that is uniquely suited to their individual and combined mission objectives and to the nation's evolving defense posture. This defense strategy is defined in the Department of Defense *Quadrennial Defense Review Report* released in September 2001. The report details a shift in military planning from a threat-based model (who and where) to a capabilities-based model that focuses on how the enemy might fight. The importance of Arizona's military facilities and operations to the transformation of the U.S. military cannot be understated: their emphasis on joint and combined operations and cutting-edge intelligence-gathering and exploitation lie at the heart of the new defense paradigm and position Arizona to satisfy the needs of the Department of Defense for many years to come. Furthermore, Arizona's military industry generates thousands of jobs, billions of dollars in economic activity, and hundreds of millions of dollars in State and local tax revenue. The stability of employment and tax revenues produced by the Arizona military industry are indispensable to the fiscal health of the State. The long-term retention of Arizona's network of military facilities and the sustainability of their missions are thus vital to the security of the nation and the strength of the State economy.

In recognition of the national and Statewide importance of Arizona's military facilities, the Governor's Military Facilities Task Force was created by Executive Order 2003-18 (Appendix A), signed by Governor Janet Napolitano on May 27, 2003. The Task Force is charged with developing strategies to ensure long-term retention of the State's military facilities so that they may continue to perform their vital national defense functions and maintain their critical role in the State economy. The Task Force's central objectives are to advise the Governor on matters affecting the operational viability of military facilities in Arizona and provide the Governor with information and recommendations that will help ensure the long-term viability of military installations and resources. In support of these objectives, the Task Force conducted public meetings; collected and reviewed information on the military facilities, their missions, and the constraints to carrying out those missions; identified and examined tools to protect and strengthen the military facilities' long-term viability and sustainability; and formed advisory groups consisting of facility commanders and public officials. Drawing on the knowledge and information gathered from these activities, the Task Force prepared the recommendations presented in Chapter 5 of this report.

The recommendations of the Task Force are guided by the following common themes:

- Preserve and grow Arizona's network of military facilities to satisfy the long-term needs of the Department of Defense and maximize their benefit to the State economy

- Maximize actions at the local level to support the retention and long-term sustainability of Arizona's military facilities
- Establish solid State and federal support for the retention and long-term sustainability of Arizona's military facilities
- Recognize and leverage existing statutes, initiatives, and effective efforts to support the retention and long-term sustainability of Arizona's military facilities

The Task Force recognizes that Arizona's military facilities and operations should be treated as an industry that is a foundation of the State economy. The 2002 Maguire study on the *Economic Impact of Arizona's Principal Military Operations* states that total employment impact, total output, and total annual tax revenues for Arizona's military industry equaled 83,506 jobs, \$5.66 billion, and \$233.6 million respectively for Tax Year 2000. The stable nature and high-pay-scale value of military jobs make them a fundamental part of the State economy. Recognizing the military industry as a separate economic cluster in Arizona is critical to the efforts to educate the public about its importance to the fiscal health of Arizona (see recommendation 1).

The Task Force recognizes the necessity of a funding stream to support Arizona's military facilities and operations. Accordingly, the Task Force recommends the development of an ongoing State revenue source to assist military installation preservation and expansion projects where appropriate at the local level and installation level (see recommendations 2 and 12).

The Task Force recommends the establishment of a permanent Military Affairs Commission that would monitor implementation of the Task Force recommendations and make further recommendations on executive, legislative, and federal actions necessary to sustain and grow Arizona's network of military installations, testing and training ranges, and airspace. In addition, the Task Force recommends the establishment of a full-time presence in Washington D.C. to represent the importance and capabilities of each of Arizona's military installations as a unique network of multi-service bases and monitor and report back to the Governor and the Military Affairs Commission on issues impacting these installations (see recommendations 3 and 4).

The Task Force recognizes the need for a coordinated effort among State agencies to promote the retention and long-term sustainability of Arizona's military facilities. Actions aimed at achieving this objective include directing the Arizona State Land Commissioner to consider land use compatibility with Arizona's military installations with planning, management, and disposition of State Trust Lands through existing and future tools. In addition, Arizona's natural resource agencies should monitor and manage issues of environmental concern as they relate to Arizona's military installations and submit annual written reports to the Governor's Military Affairs Commission (see recommendations 5 and 10).

The Task Force recognizes that State legislation for compatibility should address all military facilities, and not just military airports with permanently based fixed-wing aircraft as defined in current legislation. Accordingly, the Task Force recommends that State

statutes be revised to include a definition of "military facilities and operations" which would include heliports, auxiliary fields, ranges, testing facilities, and military training routes that are essential to the military mission in Arizona and are critical operating components for military operations conducted by and armed force of the United States. The Task Force further recommends that local jurisdictions and military installations work together, via the public hearing process, to develop compatible land use planning procedures and vicinity box definitions to allow protection for these military facilities and operating areas (see recommendations 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, and 23).

The Task Force recognizes that airspace provides a vital and indispensable resource that links Arizona's military facilities. The majority of Arizona's military installations are aviation oriented, and availability of airspace is a crucial component of military aviation training. The Task Force also recognizes that the needs of civil aviation are growing and that and reliable aviation is a critical element of Arizona's transportation system and the vitality of the State economy. It is thus imperative that the State undertake an accurate and comprehensive assessment of its airspace capacity and utilization and develop plans to address the future demands and needs of both the civilian and military aviation community (see recommendation 11).

The Task Force recognizes the necessity of providing for future mission flexibility while also providing a greater degree of certainty for residents and property owners concerning the areas affected by military operations. Revisions to State statutes are recommended to more precisely define land areas affected by military operations and to allow future operational changes and missions to be considered in the definition of high-noise zones (see recommendations 17 and 18).

The Task Force recognizes the need to incorporate military facilities into the Growing Smarter planning review process. The current procedure for determination of compliance with the State's statutes on compatibility requires post-action reporting. The obvious disadvantage to that procedure is that the Attorney General's office is not aware of any violation until after it has taken place. This could result in the creation of vested rights when pre-action could have prevented that creation. The Task Force recommends that any planning or zoning decisions within the noise contours or the accident potential zones (APZs) should require a letter of compliance from the State before they may be approved by the local jurisdiction. This proactive function should be placed with the Department of Commerce with the Attorney General's acting as its legal counsel (see recommendations 19, 20, and 21).

The Task Force recognizes actions have to be taken at the local level to support the long-term retention and sustainability of military facilities and that the State needs to provide tools to accomplish this. Innovative approaches that cities, counties, and towns should consider include working with active military airports to establish maximum mission contours and expanded approach/departure corridors that ensure compatible land use and maintain essential quality of life for local residents; utilizing the Graduated Development Concept to graduate densities away from the high-noise contours and APZs; encouraging the purchase or transfer of development rights by creating incentives for developers to reduce intensity and density in areas that are significant to base missions while increasing

density in other areas; purchasing agricultural lands around military facilities that are most affected by safety and noise considerations and leasing them back to farmers for agricultural use; and creating a consistent mechanism for military base outreach pertaining to environmental and growth issues. These and other approaches identified in this report constitute a strategic toolbox that will help communities balance their needs with the mission requirements of their military neighbors. The Task Force also recognizes the value of partnerships within local jurisdictions to address military preservation issues at the local level and the necessity of expanded county planning and zoning authority to better manage growth and development in areas impacted by military facilities and operations (see recommendations 7, 9, and 24).

The Task Force recognizes the need for an enhanced notification process in which land purchasers know beforehand that the properties they wish to acquire are within the vicinity of a military airport, facility, or operating area. The Task Force recommends that deeds of ownership include disclosure statements pertaining to military overflights (see recommendations 8 and 25).

Finally, the Task Force recognizes the need for federal actions to promote the retention and long-term sustainability of Arizona's military facilities. The Task Force supports a recommendation to the Arizona Congressional delegation that enabling and funding legislation be drafted and enacted within the 108th Congress that would direct the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) move forward in a timely and expeditious manner with the acquisition of nonfederal lands through an exchange process, on a willing seller basis, which would protect and enhance operations at military installations within the State of Arizona. The mechanism developed for exchanges could help the State and federal government deal with land areas impacted by military airports, military facilities, and military operating areas in the 49 other states as well as Arizona. The Task Force also supports a request that the Arizona Congressional delegation continue to seek federal appropriations for the purchase and/or lease of development rights or acquisition of property from willing landowners located within the existing 65 Ldn noise contours and APZs of Arizona's military airports, military facilities, and operating areas. Arizona is uniquely positioned to satisfy the majority of the needs of the Department of Defense for many years to come with our unique network of capabilities, training resources, research, development, test, and evaluation activities. It is in the best interests of the Department of Defense to ensure the long-term retention of Arizona's military installations to fulfill its National Defense mission, especially in aviation (see recommendations 26 and 27).

These recommendations are intended to create a framework for a partnership among agencies, organizations, and stakeholders at the local, State, and federal levels, with the common goal of preserving the unique and irreplaceable assets of Arizona's network of military facilities and ensuring their long-term sustainability as keystones in the nation's defense and a cornerstone of the State's economy.



CHAPTER 1: THE TASK FORCE AND ITS MISSION

The Governor's Military Facilities Task Force (the Task Force) was created by Executive Order 2003-18, signed by Governor Janet Napolitano on May 27, 2003. The Task Force is charged with developing strategies to ensure the long-term retention of the State's premier military facilities so that they may continue to perform their vital national defense functions and maintain their critical role in the State economy.

In carrying out this mission, the Task Force has the following responsibilities, as stated in the in Governor's Executive Order:

- Advising the Governor on matters affecting the operational viability of military facilities in Arizona, including:
 - Understanding the mission of each military facility, its contribution to the national defense, and the requirements for performing its mission
 - Identifying obstacles to the mission of each military facility with regard to the criteria used by their respective military service
 - Examining State laws, local ordinances, and other State or local requirements that adversely impact the missions of the military facilities
 - Evaluating locally developed proposals intended to mitigate the impact of military facilities on the surrounding area, as well as proposals intended to mitigate the impact of non-military activities on the missions of the military facilities
 - Studying and reaffirming the economic contributions of military facilities to the State of Arizona
- Providing the Governor with information and recommendations that will help ensure the long-term viability of military installations and resources, including:
 - Identifying tools available and agencies responsible for maintaining the long-term viability of military installations and resources
 - Recommending changes to State laws, local ordinances, and other State or local requirements that adversely impact the continued operation of military facilities within the State
 - Recommending actions to be taken by the State at the federal level in support of military facilities within the State
 - Identifying federal, State, and local monies as appropriate to ensure proper functioning and continued operation of military facilities within the State



In a series of seven public meetings between June and November 2003, the Task Force reviewed data on the State's military facilities and their missions; evaluated obstacles and constraints to carrying out those missions; collected input from interested public officials, organizations, and individuals concerning the sustainability of the military facilities and their missions; examined available tools to protect and strengthen the military facilities' long-term viability and sustainability; and prepared recommendations to further protect and strengthen the military facilities. The Task Force defined two advisory groups to provide input to the process:

- the installation commanders
- the elected officials of constituencies surrounding their installations

This document presents the recommendations of the Task Force in Chapter 5. It also provides background for the recommendations in the following chapters:

- Chapter 2: An overview of the State's military facilities, including summary descriptions of the facilities and their capabilities; their economic contribution to the State; and their relation to the nation's evolving defense posture.
- Chapter 3: A discussion of key elements that are critical to carrying out the facilities' missions and ensuring their long-term viability, along with a discussion of those Statewide elements that allow the network of installations and facilities in the State to serve a much broader role in the national defense.
- Chapter 4: A description of the tools currently available to address the sustainability of the State's military facilities.

AGENDA
ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING
of the
LEAGUE OF ARIZONA CITIES AND TOWNS

Thursday, August 28, 2003 - 3:45 p.m.
Tucson/Yuma Room, Camelback Inn Resort
Paradise Valley, Arizona

- I. CALL TO ORDER**
- II. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS**
Mayor Elaine Scruggs, League President
- III. REPORT OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE AND ADOPTION OF
2004 MUNICIPAL POLICY STATEMENT**
Mayor Boyd Dunn, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee
*(Resolutions adopted by the Resolutions Committee are attached and made a part
of this agenda.)*
- IV. ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION OF APPRECIATION**
- V. REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE AND ELECTION OF
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS**
Mayor Ed Morgan, Chairman of the Nominating Committee
(The report of the Committee is made a part of this agenda.)
- VI. ADJOURNMENT**

2004 RESOLUTIONS
OF THE
LEAGUE OF ARIZONA CITIES & TOWNS

RESOLUTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION
AT THE
ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING
OF THE LEAGUE OF ARIZONA CITIES & TOWNS

August 28, 2003

(These resolutions were tentatively adopted at the Pre-Conference meeting of the Committee.)

Urges the Legislature to retain state-shared revenues to cities and towns.

Submitted by: Cities of Tucson, Litchfield Park, Surprise and Yuma

Arizona cities and towns have received state shared income tax revenues since 1972 as a result of a statewide, voter approved initiative. As part of that initiative, cities and towns voluntarily forfeited their ability to impose both a local income tax and a local luxury tax. All cities and towns benefit greatly from state shared revenues, which are distributed to all communities based on population.

Cities and towns contribute greatly to the economic development of the State of Arizona. Cities and towns provide essential services such as police, fire, parks and recreation with these general fund revenues. Cities and towns will lose millions in revenue sharing dollars every year starting in FY 2001 due to recent actions by the Legislature and the Governor. By reducing cities' state shared revenues, the state is essentially making local communities and their residents pay the cost of tax cuts and tax breaks for corporations and others. These costs are manifested as service cuts to basic city operations.

The Tucson Mayor and Council voted to support the resolution on June 30, 2003. It is also on the August 4, 2003 Council Agenda for final consideration.

Provides resources for cities and towns to perform essential city services such as police, fire, park and recreation.

It is a faithful execution of voter mandates.

No change required per this resolution unless there is an increase in state-shared revenues or if state-shared revenues are reestablished by any additional initiatives or referendums relating to fiscal policy.

It is imperative that this matter be brought to the Legislature's attention.

Cities and towns, particularly those over 60,000 in population, face significant revenue reductions due to the passage of recent state shared revenue cuts. In 1999, Legislators and the Governor cut revenue sharing for the 80 percent of the state's population who live in larger communities and adopted a token increase for 20 percent of the state's population who reside in small communities under 60,000. Further reductions by the state will erode basic city service levels.

If the measure requires additional funding from either the state or federal government, possible sources of that funding must be identified - whether it is an appropriation of monies or a tax credit, exemption, etc.

RESOLUTION # 2

Urges the Legislature to establish the average daily border-crossing factor at one-half in order to determine a city's alternative population estimate for purposes of calculating a border city's expenditure limitation.

Submitted by: City of Nogales



A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

The Arizona Constitution requires the Economic Estimates Commission (EEC) to determine each year the expenditure limit for the following fiscal year for each city, community college district, county and town. The Constitution requires that the limitation be calculated based upon the actual payments of local revenues of FY 1979-1980, referred to as the *base limit*. Each year, the base limits for local jurisdictions are adjusted for population and inflation to reach the expenditure limit. The inflation index used by the EEC is the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) price deflator, which is based on FY 1979-1980 as set forth in the Arizona Constitution.

Laws 2002, SCR 1007, established an alternative population estimate for counties with less than 200,000 persons that share a border with Mexico to include one-half of the daily average number of persons lawfully crossing the international border into the county in order to determine a county's alternate population estimate for the purpose of calculating a border county's expenditure limitation. The number of persons crossing the border is determined by statistics compiled by U.S. Customs Service and is added to the estimated population determined by the Department of Economic Security to compute the county's alternate population estimate.

This resolution would have the same effect to cities as SCR 1007 gave to counties.

B. Council Action

Action will be taken on the July 10 council meeting agenda.

C. Relevance to Municipal Policy

Passage of this resolution would alleviate the need for home rule elections every four years in a border city. This amendment would place the expenditure at the levels approved by local councils.

D. Impact to Municipal Powers

This is a broadening of state law.

E. State Law Change Required

This issue cannot be addressed locally by ordinance or charter amendment. It would require a two-thirds affirmative vote of each house as a constitutional requirement, and would require a year to pass after approval for it to become effective.

F. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

It is crucial that this resolution go to the legislature this year since home rule is up for election this election cycle.

G. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

No cost to city. If it does not pass, the election costs are estimated at \$30,000.

H. Fiscal Impact to the State

None.

RESOLUTION # 3

Urges the Legislature to maintain the original funding levels and usage of the Arizona Heritage Fund, including dedicated funding from the State Lottery monies.

Submitted by: Cities of Mesa, Phoenix, Scottsdale, Sedona and Town of Camp Verde



A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

The resolution would demonstrate statewide support among Arizona cities and towns for the Arizona Heritage Fund. A demonstration of support would discourage and counter any potential legislative effort to eliminate or divert revenue from the Fund or to change the existing uses of the Fund. The Heritage Fund was funded by a voter initiative passed in 1990 with \$10 million per year going to each the State Parks and to the Game & Fish. It was the intent of the voters that these funds be used to save a portion of our natural, cultural and historic resources. These types of programs seldom received significant funding before passage of the initiative. Since its inception, over \$200 million has been reinvested in our resources with \$66 million being used for matching grants. Because of the matching funds, the economic impact has totaled over \$161 million.

B. Council Action

The Mesa City Council approved this resolution at its July 10, 2003, Study Session. This resolution was approved by the Sedona City Council at its meeting of July 8, 2003.

C. Relevance to Municipal Policy

The Arizona Heritage Fund provides revenue to local governments for land acquisition and development of local, regional, and state parks. Funding is also provided for trail construction, historic preservation projects and non-motorized trail development. The Heritage Fund is a resource that cities and towns use to assist with open space acquisition and preservation and the development of public recreational facilities.

D. Impact to Municipal Powers

This resolution urges the Legislature to maintain the existing authorized uses of Heritage Fund revenue thus protecting cities and towns' current ability to use the revenue for a variety of purposes including land acquisition, trail development, recreation amenity development and historical preservation.

E. State Law Change Required

This issue cannot be addressed locally by ordinance or charter amendment.

F. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

This resolution is important to the Cities of Mesa, Phoenix, Scottsdale and Sedona, as Heritage Fund revenue has been used by these Cities to assist with the cities' priorities including open space preservation, the development of public recreational facilities and historic preservation. Maintaining the Heritage Fund will have an impact by allowing cities and towns throughout Arizona to continue to provide recreational opportunities for their citizens, along with preserving natural beauty, cultural and historic resources.

G. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

The Arizona State Parks Board Heritage Fund provides funding for local, regional and state parks, historic preservation projects and motorized trail development. Up to \$3.5 million is available annually for local, regional and state parks, up to \$1.7 million annually for historic preservation and up to \$500,000 annually for non-motorized trails.

H. Fiscal Impact to the State

As the Heritage Fund receives its funding only from the State Lottery Fund, and this funding is specified by formula with a maximum cap, there is no impact to the State General Fund. If State Lottery revenues decrease in any given year the amount of funding for the Heritage Fund programs decreases accordingly. There is no obligation for any funding from the State's General Fund to make up the shortfall. This resolution is intended to urge the State Legislature to avoid the temptation to solve temporary budgetary problems with Heritage Funds, but instead to realize the long term benefits the State will derive from the proper, originally intended, application of these funds.

RESOLUTION # 4

Urges the Legislature and the Governor to enact corrective legislation rescinding the FY2003/2004 budget provisions that divert revenue generated from local courts' collection of fines and fees to the state general fund.

Submitted by: Cities of Sedona, Scottsdale, Flagstaff and Yuma



A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

The FY 2003/2004 state budget package included a provision to divert 75% of all local court collections to the state general fund above the amounts received in FY 2002/2003. Local governments are required to send checks to the State for 75% of any amount that they collect over their FY 2002/2003 collection levels until the State has received \$45 million in this manner every year. As passed, this is a permanent adjustment essentially freezing local governments at no more than 25% of the collected revenue over their FY 2002/2003 collection levels regardless of the population growth in their community. This is a considerable departure from the concept of the State receiving a portion of new revenue generated through State implemented collection enhancements. There is widespread support to reduce and quickly eliminate this diversion, which is essentially revenue sharing in reverse.

The provisions of the budget package also ask for collection level certification on September 15, 2003, which is within the quarterly cycle. That will result in inaccurate collection and confusion between the certification date and the usual reporting cycle for courts to report on revenues and transmit payments to the State Treasurer.

B. Council Action

This resolution was approved by the Sedona City Council and is supported by the Scottsdale City Council Legislative Policy Statement.

C. Relevance to Municipal Policy

Court fines which are collected through the efforts of local city courts have always constituted a major funding source of Arizona Cities and Towns in their attempt to make such courts self-sustaining. The passage of HB 2533 has served to undermine the ability of local governments to provide fair and efficient judicial services to the citizens of Arizona. Court collections revenue is generated through the actions of local government officials, from the police officers who issue the citations to the local courts that adjudicate and set the fines. This is revenue that currently goes to local government general funds, in part to pay for the expenses of law enforcement and local courts. There is no basis for the State to receive a share of these revenues.

D. Impact to Municipal Powers

By restoring or adjusting the allocation of court fines in order to properly address the needs of local government, cities and towns would have more financial resources to balance their own budgets and to address the problems of crime at a level that will have a greater impact. The action proposed would return to cities and towns the ability to use fines and fees collected to meet local funding priorities, including operation of local courts and improvement in enforcement of court directed fines and fees.

E. State Law Change Required

This issue can only be addressed through remedial legislation at the state level. It will be necessary to rescind the action taken in the FY 2003/2004 State General Fund appropriations package.

F. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

This resolution is important to Sedona, Flagstaff and Scottsdale, as well as other cities and towns, because they have traditionally looked to court fines as an offset to the liabilities and expenses generated by their municipal courts. The diversion of fines and fees to the state removes the incentive for cities and towns to increase their collections above FY 2002/2003 levels.

The City of Scottsdale has made a commitment to enforce the penalties established by the courts. In recent years, improved collection processes have resulted in substantial increases in the percentage of fines collected. The City of Scottsdale projects that more than \$600,000 could be diverted from city courts in FY 2003/2004 and greater amounts will be diverted as the courts continue to grow. It is important that the cities be able to continue to finance the courts' activities through the revenue collected by the courts. The diversion of fines and fees to the State also diminishes the local cause and effect benefit of enforcement of court orders.

G. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

Impacts on cities and towns throughout Arizona will be substantial depending on growth in their communities and the improvements they could make in court collection processes as stated above.

H. Fiscal Impact to the State

This resolution seeks to merely restore a sense of proportionality to the relative liabilities and duties that state and local governments have in funding the workings of the criminal justice system. The FY2003/2004 state budget provides that up to \$45 million may be diverted from cities and towns to assist the state in balancing the state budget. The state will have to make up this loss of revenue from other sources.

RESOLUTION # 5

Urges that when proposing changes to Arizona's fiscal and tax policies, the Governor's Citizens' Finance Review Commission (CFRC) and the Legislature place a high priority on the preservation and enhancement of the abilities of cities and towns to serve our citizens by retaining local decision making authority and maintaining fiscally balanced revenue sources.

Submitted by: Cities of Scottsdale and Goodyear



A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

As created by the Governor, the mission of the Citizens' Finance Review Commission is to develop a series of recommendations that will advise the Governor on a course to stimulate Arizona's economy for the long term. In particular, the Commission will develop recommendations that address fiscal and tax policies that are simple, low and fair and will support Arizona's growing economy.

The CFRC has begun to evaluate ways to improve and modernize Arizona's revenue policies. The working principles established by the CFRC declare that any changes to the Arizona tax structure must meet standards set forth in four categories:

1. Equitable - State revenues should be broadly based and taxpayers of equal means should be treated in a similar manner.
2. Economic Vitality - Arizona's revenue structure should bolster the state economy and be competitive with fiscal policies/tax rates of other states.
3. Volatility - Arizona's revenue structure should provide for and react to economic cycles, allow for predictability of revenue streams, and consider short and long-term taxpayer impacts.
4. Simplicity - Arizona's revenue structure should be uncomplicated and cost effective.

Arizona's cities and towns are concerned that there is not adequate recognition that changes in state tax policy may have profound impacts on local governmental revenues and our ability to provide services to our citizens. Any recommendation by the CFRC must not only meet the working principles set forth by the CFRC from a statewide perspective but also must meet the goals of the working principles from a local government perspective.

B. Council Action

This resolution is consistent with the Scottsdale City Council State Legislative Program principle to: preserve and enhance our City Council's ability to serve Scottsdale citizens by retaining local decision making authority and maintaining fiscally balanced revenue sources.

C. Relevance to Municipal Policy

Arizona's cities and towns are diverse with widely varying financial requirements. Current tax structure provides cities and towns the ability to establish financial policies adaptable to each community's needs and resources. Sales tax, property tax, users fees and state shared revenues provide flexible tools to enable local governments to provide the services desired by citizens. Consistency in administration of sales taxes by local governments is provided through the Municipal Tax Code Commission. Any restructuring of Arizona's tax structure must maintain the ability for local governments to adapt to local needs, provide the levels of service desired by citizens and not preempt local authority.

D. Impact to Municipal Powers

This resolution asks the CFRC, the Legislature and the Governor to propose and adopt fiscal policies and a state revenue structure that recognizes the importance of allowing cities and towns the ability to meet the service needs demanded by the citizens of our communities. For example, past attempted legislative actions such as pre-empting cities and towns from administering and collecting their own privilege/use taxes would limit effective and efficient use of revenues to meet service demands of citizens.

E. State Law Change Required

The CFRC is considering changes to Arizona's revenue structure. Arizona's cities and towns propose that any changes either enhance or have a neutral impact on the financial stability of local governments.

F. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

It is expected that the recommendations of the CFRC will be submitted to the citizens on the November 2004 ballot. Any proposal must allow our City Council to maintain the City's stable financial condition and its superior bond ratings.

G. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

The fiscal impacts from the proposals of the CFRC are unknown at this time. The resolution urges the CFRC to either enhance or at a minimum not harm the fiscal stability of Arizona's cities and towns.

One concern is the scheduled topic of discussion by the CFRC regarding the Streamlined Sales Tax Project. As SSTP is studied by the Commission for potential enhancements/impacts for State revenues, the fiscal impact to all Arizona cities and towns must certainly be considered. Although the purpose of the SSTP is to simplify sales tax administration and potentially tax on-line sales, preliminary analysis of the SSTP on its potential fiscal impacts to cities and towns appears to be unfavorable.

Another example of concerns by the cities and towns is the recently enacted shared court collections with the State's general fund. As passed in the state budget, 75% of the judicial collections that each municipal court receives in excess of their fiscal year 2003 collections will be deposited in the State general fund up to \$45 million every year. Although the purpose is to fund the State's newly created collection system that may enhance city and town court collections, it will have a potential negative impact to those cities and towns that already have dependable and effective collections systems in place. Also, it may be inequitable due to differing growth stages of cities and towns. If city and town court collections are steady due to stabilized population growth, the impact may be less severe than those cities and towns which are experiencing significant growth.

H. Fiscal Impact to the State

The focus of this resolution is on impacts to cities and towns. It is hoped that the recommendations of the CFRC will enhance the long-term fiscal stability of the state.

RESOLUTION # 6

Urges the Legislature to enact legislation and or policies that would allow cities and towns to recoup the cost of responding to arson calls.

Submitted by: Cities of Tucson and Surprise



A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

The resolution is being proposed because Arizona cities, towns and fire districts spend large sums of money each year to suppress and investigate arson fires. State law does not presently permit recovery of these costs from individuals who are responsible for the fires. The proposed legislation would authorize the filing of civil actions to recover these costs in addition to present penalties for the punishment of persons convicted of arson or violations of fire prevention codes.

B. Council Action

The Tucson Mayor and Council voted to support the resolution on June 30, 2003. It is also on the August 4, 2003 Council Agenda for final consideration.

C. Relevance to Municipal Policy

This would permit a city or fire district to recover the costs of extinguishing and investigating fires from persons who intentionally set fires. The proposed legislation would reduce the burden on taxpayers caused by the costs incurred in fighting and investigating arson fires.

D. Impact to Municipal Powers

The proposed legislation would broaden state law as it relates to cities, towns and fire districts.

E. State Law Change Required

State legislation is necessary to enable cities, towns and fire districts to recover these costs.

F. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

Because of severe budget constraints, passage of this legislation this year would be very helpful to cities and towns since over time it could save taxpayers millions of dollars that would otherwise not be recoverable.

G. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

The fiscal impact to cities and towns is unable to be determined at this time.

H. Fiscal Impact to the State

Passage of the proposed legislation would not have any negative fiscal impact on the State of Arizona.

RESOLUTION # 7

Urges the Legislature to review how state and federal transportation funds are budgeted and allocated for Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) landscape maintenance and litter collection to ensure these activities are adequately addressed.

Submitted by: Cities of Chandler, Apache Junction, Glendale, Mesa, Phoenix, Scottsdale, Surprise, Tempe and Town of Gilbert



A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

State budget cuts have forced ADOT to reduce landscape maintenance and litter collection throughout the State. The Department has considered deferring the installation of landscaping on newly constructed freeway segments and has decided not to renew several maintenance contracts because they do not have a long-term commitment to adequately fund these activities.

This resolution asks the Legislature to review the process it uses to appropriate transportation funds to ADOT for landscape maintenance and litter collection. Additional funds may need to be appropriated or a dedicated funding source identified.

B. Council Action

This resolution is consistent with past Council action.

C. Relevance to Municipal Policy

Transportation facilities are a part of every community throughout the State and affect the quality of life of all of our residents. Freeways and roads that are free of litter and are attractively landscaped can add to that quality of life, while transportation facilities that are covered with trash and that have no landscaping or inadequately maintained landscaping can detract from it.

Additionally, our interstate highways and freeways are often the first impression visitors have of the State. Since tourism and economic development are so critical to the State's economy, it is important that these facilities are maintained in a manner that creates a positive impact.

D. Impact to Municipal Powers

This resolution would have no impact to municipal powers.

E. State Law Change Required

State law may need to be modified to provide a dedicated funding source or to prevent funds for landscape maintenance and litter collection from being diverted to other activities.

F. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

The severity of this issue has escalated because of the State's budget problems. The accumulation of litter on the State's freeways, interstates and highways is increasingly the subject of our citizen complaints. The Department has also decided not to renew several landscape maintenance and litter collection contracts because of lack of funds and have proposed deferring landscape installation on any projects currently under construction until a long-term funding solution is found.

G. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

This resolution would have no fiscal impact to cities and towns.

H. Fiscal Impact to the State

This resolution may require the Legislature to identify a dedicated funding source to ensure there is an adequate budget available for landscape maintenance and litter collection.

RESOLUTION # 8

Urges the Legislature to grant local communities authority to ask voters to extend or implement measures to raise funds for transportation purposes.

Submitted by: City of Tucson



A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

To pass enabling legislation which will allow cities acting together through their Councils of Government (COGs) to call for an election to either extend an existing sales tax for transportation and transit services or allow cities acting through their COG's the ability to call for an election to ask the voters to pass authorizing legislation to fund transportation programs.

Several counties have already instituted a countywide sales tax for transportation and other counties are considering going to the voters for permission to institute a new tax for transportation improvements. This resolution requests the Legislature to provide enabling legislation which will allow cities to formulate a transportation plan through their COG and then require the county to call an election for voter approval of the extension of a present tax or vote on a new tax for transportation improvements.

B. Council Action

The Tucson Mayor and Council voted to support the resolution on June 30, 2003. It is also on the August 4, 2003 Council Agenda for final consideration.

C. Relevance to Municipal Policy

Throughout Arizona, all cities and towns have transportation needs. Many of these needs are funded through the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT). However, cities in several counties have been able to use prior state legislation to establish a special regional transportation sales tax for specific transportation purposes. The Legislature removed the ability for cities to enact or extend their present transportation tax in 1999. This resolution will give cities and towns the authority to go to their voters for future transportation needs.

D. Impact to Municipal Powers

This resolution will give cities and towns the flexibility to work with their citizens to meet their local transportation needs.

E. State Law Change Required

This resolution is required to give cities and towns the legislative authority to work together to solve their transportation needs which may require a county-wide election to provide a funding source to solve these needs. Cities and the county need legislative authority to call a countywide election to place this on the ballot.

F. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

This resolution is especially important to all the cities and towns in Maricopa County since the 20 year one half cent transportation program, which funded the construction of the Valley's freeway system, will sunset on December 31, 2005. Other cities and towns throughout the State are also interested in getting legislation passed.

G. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

In counties that already have a transportation sales tax, there will be no increase in the sales tax rate in communities where the voters approved an extension of the tax. In those counties that do not have a transportation tax, there will be an increase in the sales tax rate if the voters approve the tax.

H. Fiscal Impact to the State

This resolution will not require any additional state funding.

RESOLUTION # 9

Urges the Legislature to expand A.R.S. §28-1386, regarding the assessment of expenses for an emergency response to an accident involving DUI against the convicted offender, by increasing the limit from \$1,000 to \$2,500 per accident and to adopt similar provisions for emergency response to reckless driving, criminal speeding and other criminal traffic violations.

Submitted by: City of Bullhead City



A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

The resolution is being proposed to increase the fees available to public safety responding municipalities and agencies in accident cases caused by drivers who are impaired or grossly negligent, or who operate vehicles that are unsafe, such as defective brakes on trucks.

B. Council Action

Council directed that staff forward this resolution to the League of Arizona Cities and Towns in the manner set forth by their time limits and the resolution recommendation is to amend A.R.S. §28-1386 and any other related sections that limit the amount of reimbursable expenses to \$1,000 for providing extraordinary services and add reimbursement for provisions as follows:

- (1) Increase the reimbursement to \$2,500 in keeping with the rise in cost to cities;
- (2) Add a reimbursement provision to include conviction for reckless operation of a motor vehicle (not currently included) to include failure to maintain the mechanical condition of a vehicle, such as a vehicle that lost its brakes, plunged into the river and cost the city many hundreds of dollars in man hours. At this time, under the current law, the city cannot recoup any of those funds. Add reimbursement for any other incidents in which an incident is caused wherein excessive speed is a cause of the accident.

C. Relevance to Municipal Policy

Recovery of expenses for providing traffic control, investigation and emergency fire or medical responses will enhance municipal revenues to offset the costs of personnel and equipment. Public funding of police and emergency response teams should not be burdened by reckless or criminal behavior of these drivers.

D. Impact to Municipal Powers

No increase or modification of municipal powers. Municipalities are likely now to have in place agreements with responding agencies on billing of any expenses under the statute and these agreements will continue.

E. State Law Change Required

Increase the ceiling in A.R.S. § 28-1386 to \$2,500 per accident and expand its coverage to additional criminal traffic violations.

F. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

The City has a high number of vehicle accidents on highway 68, a long downhill grade into the River City communities, and other emergency accident response areas.

G. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

Minimal revenue increase, but appropriate surcharge to drivers who endanger the public by driving recklessly, impaired or with faulty equipment or vehicles.

H. Fiscal Impact to the State

None.

RESOLUTION # 10

Urges Arizona's Congressional Delegation, the Governor, Legislature, State Committees and Agencies, and local governments to maintain and develop policies that preserve the mission viability of Arizona's military facilities by limiting encroachment of all types, supporting compatible land uses around such facilities and ensuring the capability for future mission expansions.

Submitted by: Cities of Sierra Vista, Glendale, Goodyear, Litchfield Park, Peoria, Tucson, Yuma and Towns of Huachuca City, Wickenburg and Youngtown



A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

Efforts are underway by the Federal Government to analyze all such installations in the Country and reduce them by as much as 25% through the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process. It is critical that the League of Arizona Cities and Towns diligently support efforts to improve laws, policies and practices at all levels of government that support the retention of these installations. The presence of military facilities in this state is of significant importance to national security interests, civilian employees, the retirees to whom they provide services and the state and local economies to which they contribute. Developing state, regional, and local policies that enhance the military's continued presence, therefore, serves a multitude of national and local interests.

The recently completed report on the Economic Impact of Arizona's Principal Military Installations quantified the importance of Arizona's military industry to our State's economy. The military industry in Arizona generates over 80,000 jobs and over \$5.5 billion dollars in economic output for our State. The military industry also contributes almost one-quarter billion dollars in revenue to support state and local government operations.

B. Council Action

The Sierra Vista City Council has consistently supported resolutions, policies and ordinances that improve the viability of Fort Huachuca and the Tucson Mayor and Council voted to support this resolution on June 30, 2003 and will again on August 4, 2003 for final consideration.

C. Relevance to Municipal Policy

Economic viability of local communities and the state-at-large is of critical importance to all municipal governments. The continued existence of Arizona's military installations is a key component of that future viability. Due to federal budget constraints, it is widely recognized that additional military base closings are likely to occur in the near future. Prior to any future closure rounds, it is vital that Arizona establish and implement a strategic plan for the preservation of all military facilities within its borders. Such a plan would make it clear to military planners that Arizona and its local governments intend to preserve the viability of those facilities' present and future missions.

D. Impact to Municipal Powers

Actions supported by the League under this resolution should seek to enhance and improve municipal powers with regard to taking actions to protect mission viability of the State's military installations. This would continue the unified efforts of all Arizona cities and towns to support our military facilities.

E. State Law Change Required

It is unclear at this point whether state law changes will be required to support this resolution. Some are in the process of being analyzed through the Governor's Military Facilities Task Force. But approval of this resolution will allow the League and its staff to support recommendations of the Task Force next legislative session, if appropriate.

F. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

It is important that all steps be taken to ensure statutes relating to Arizona's military airports are meeting the intent of the law and are able to be implemented. In Sierra Vista for instance, Fort Huachuca is an integral part of the City's economy. Closure of this installation due to a statutory oversight or any other reason would devastate this region through loss of sales tax and state shared revenues as well as a significant reduction in property values.

G. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

There is a minimum cost to cities and towns to make sure their land use plans are compatible to military base operations. However, if Arizona's bases are not preserved, then cities, towns and the State will lose a substantial amount. Closure of any of the military installations in the State will not only impact the immediately adjacent communities, but will affect the entire region depending on the nature of the closure. This would include a loss of sales tax, state shared revenues and a significant reduction in property values.

H. Fiscal Impact to the State

As stated previously, the retention of the State's military installations is a vital part of the State's overall economy. Loss of any of the installations would negatively impact income tax, sales tax and other ancillary state revenues. On the other hand, if all installations remain open following this BRAC round, there is a strong likelihood that missions from bases closing in other parts of the country would be relocated to various Arizona bases. This would positively impact state, county, and local revenue generation over time.

RESOLUTION # 11

Urges the Legislature to pass legislation giving local governments including cities, towns and counties more discretion to take into consideration the availability of water resources in both planning and permitting development within their jurisdictions.

Submitted by: City of Sedona



A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

This resolution would serve to express the need to evaluate the tools (or lack thereof) that local governments have in responding to water availability concerns in planning for and approving development projects.

B. Council Action

This resolution was approved by the Sedona City Council at its meeting of July 8, 2003.

C. Relevance to Municipal Policy

Cities, towns and counties need to be able to more fully consider and react to issues and concerns surrounding the availability of water resources in reviewing and approving development proposals. Current laws give insufficient discretion to local governments regarding what actions can be taken when water availability is a concern.

D. Impact to Municipal Powers

It is proposed that the Legislature grant broader powers to local governments in terms of their ability to consider water availability or the lack thereof in reviewing, approving and permitting development projects.

E. State Law Change Required

Yes.

F. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

The City of Sedona, like all Arizona communities, exists in an environment where water is a finite and precious resource, and therefore, must be managed and preserved wisely. Proposed legislation giving cities, towns and counties broader authority to consider and react to water availability concerns would serve to promote the welfare of all Arizonans.

G. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

There is no perceived direct fiscal impact. Any such enabling legislation would not require additional financial resources and would not increase the financial burdens of state or local governments.

H. Fiscal Impact to the State

See answer to G above.

RESOLUTION # 12

Urges the Legislature to amend the annexation statutes regarding statutory criteria for contiguity with provisions for distance limits and right of rejection by adjacent communities.

Submitted by: City of Prescott



A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

In order to clarify criteria in the current statute which is unclear and/or undefined, such as the computation of length versus width requirements (no definition of width) and the requirement for 200' width at all points (which seems to infer that only a circle would meet statutory requirements). Also, to allow municipalities to annex territory which is being served with municipal utilities, but are unable to do so because of lack of contiguity.

B. Council Action

The Prescott City Council has previously endorsed this resolution by a vote of 6-1.

C. Relevance to Municipal Policy

This would enable cities and towns to annex territory if the city/town (and affected property owners) wish to do so. This also clarifies the criteria for annexation, which are defined differently among different municipalities.

D. Impact to Municipal Powers

This is a clarification of existing case law for the most part; it does provide a minimal amount of extra power by allowing municipalities to accomplish annexation of an area which they might not otherwise be able to annex.

E. State Law Change Required

Yes.

F. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

A neighboring subdivision wishes to annex into the City limits, but is currently unable to do so. Also, Prescott would like some clearer definition of annexation criteria, rather than taking a chance on an annexation being set aside.

G. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

None.

H. Fiscal Impact to the State

None.

RESOLUTION # 13

Urges the Legislature to enact legislation that would reduce the requirements placed on municipalities when annexing unincorporated communities including county enclaves.

Submitted by: Cities of Tucson, Peoria and Sierra Vista



A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

This resolution would support legislation to make it easier for cities and towns to annex areas in close proximity to cities and towns.

B. Council Action

The Tucson Mayor and Council voted to support the resolution on June 30, 2003. It is also on the August 4, 2003 Council Agenda for final consideration.

C. Relevance to Municipal Policy

This legislation would make it easier for cities and towns to annex unincorporated areas within their spheres of influence, allowing control of development - both land uses and development standards - and cost recovery for new development.

Examples that could be included in the legislation are as follows:

· Eliminate the requirement that signatures be obtained from owners of at least one-half of the value of real and personal property in the area to be annexed. It would maintain the requirement that signatures be obtained from more than one-half (over 50%) of all owners of real property in the area to be annexed.

· Grant municipalities the authority to annex small county islands (up to 80 acres) when such islands are completely enclosed within a municipality's boundaries and without signed petitions of the property owners. However, if one-half of the affected property owners, by number or value, object in writing, the city could not do the annexation.

D. Impact to Municipal Powers

Depending on how the legislation is written, this would be a temporary or permanent broadening of municipal powers.

E. State Law Change Required

Municipal ordinances or charters cannot affect State annexation laws.

F. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

The City of Tucson, for example, is bordered by over 200,000 people who live in urbanized unincorporated areas. Counties are not traditionally structured to provide urban services. Moreover, cities are the preferred vehicle by law to provide urban services. Incorporation provides a mechanism for local governments to recapture some of the tax revenues generated by the urbanized community and needed to provide those services.

G. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

Improving the ability of cities to provide services to citizens in urbanized areas will have a positive fiscal impact on the State of Arizona, as it will avoid duplication of services and ensure citizens who generate tax revenues get to see a portion of those revenues returned to them for infrastructure and services that will spur on economic vitality and maintain and improve quality of life. Passage of this resolution would likely cost municipalities money in the short-run as infrastructure improvements are undertaken. Counties would most likely save money by eliminating areas that may be geographically isolated and difficult to service effectively.

H. Fiscal Impact to the State

None.

RESOLUTION # 14

Urges the Legislature to address the ongoing problems communities face with sex offenders by prohibiting registered sex offenders on probation from living in the same residential structure and/or establishing additional oversight for group home operators that house registered sex offenders on probation.

Submitted by: City of Phoenix



A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

The clustering of sex offenders on probation within neighborhoods in certain parts of the State is a growing concern. Questions have arisen as to the appropriateness of allowing multiple sex offenders on probation to live within the same residential structure and by locating in neighborhoods with children nearby.

Currently, the courts and probation officers can determine where a probationer may live as a condition of probation. However, sex offenders released on probation are being placed in group homes located near children (i.e. neighborhoods, schools, day care centers). This resolution would discontinue this practice.

Finally, this resolution seeks a state agency to license and/or regulate those individuals interested in offering housing to sex offenders to ensure appropriate safeguards are taken to protect the public.

B. Council Action

Council has been consulted on this resolution.

C. Relevance to Municipal Policy

The Federal Fair Housing Act imposes limitations on municipal regulations over group homes. Also, state statutes exclude local governments from regulating where sex offenders on probation can reside within a community. This resolution would provide additional safeguards for neighborhoods that are inundated with multiple sex offenders living in nearby group homes.

D. Impact to Municipal Powers

This resolution would have no impact on municipal powers.

E. State Law Change Required

This proposal would require amendments in statutes regulating the conditions of probation for sex offenders and would require a state agency to take on additional responsibilities regarding oversight of those individuals offering sex offender housing.

F. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

Due to the increase of sex offenders being clustered in specific neighborhoods with a great number of families with children, a legislative solution for this problem is long past due.

G. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

This resolution would have no fiscal impact to cities and towns.

H. Fiscal Impact to the State

The fiscal impact to the State has not yet been determined. There may be additional probationary costs for sex offenders as well as the regulation of housing for sex offenders.

RESOLUTION # 15

Urges the Legislature to support the Governor's efforts to reform the State's Child Protective Service Agency.

Submitted by: City of Phoenix



A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

The purpose of this resolution is to address the problem of abused and neglected children in Arizona. The Governor's Advisory Commission on Child Protective Services recently completed their work and developed a report and recommendations on improvements to Arizona's child welfare and child protection system. Supporting reforms to make the protection and well-being of Arizona's children a number one priority is critical if we are to have a better child protection system in our State.

B. Council Action

Council has been consulted on this resolution.

C. Relevance to Municipal Policy

There are 1.4 million children in Arizona. Nearly all of these children live in our cities and towns. Child Protective Services receives calls regarding approximately 90,000.

D. Impact to Municipal Powers

This resolution would have no direct impact on municipal powers.

E. State Law Change Required

Several of the Commission's recommendations require State legislative changes.

F. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

Changes to address the abuse and neglect of our youngest residents are critical and important to the future of all of Arizona.

G. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

No local fiscal impacts are expected with the recommendations of the Commission.

H. Fiscal Impact to the State

The Commission's recommendations will require significant state funding to address the many issues identified.

RESOLUTION # 16

Urges the Legislature to make numerous changes to state liquor laws enhancing the ability of municipalities to address community-related problems associated with liquor establishments.

Submitted by: Cities of Avondale, Phoenix, Tucson and Winslow



A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

This resolution proposes several changes to state liquor laws that will improve the ability of municipalities to address public safety and quality of life concerns associated with problem liquor establishments primarily through the State Liquor Department and Board. The proposed changes are:

- Reforming state liquor licensing requirements including an outlining of the applicants' responsibilities, establishing the specific criteria for municipalities to address when making licensing recommendations, and reforming the standards by which the Board must respond to municipal recommendations for denial.
- Increasing licensee responsibility for illegal activities that occur in adjacent parking areas.
- Granting the State Liquor Department the authority to designate (with municipal input) defined geographic areas that are facing significant community-related problems and to implement enhanced licensing restrictions within those areas.
- Expanding the 300-foot spacing requirement to include licensed childcare facilities in addition to schools and churches.
- Limiting the issuance of liquor licenses to dollar stores.
- Requiring the State Liquor Board to notify municipalities of pending license renewals and to accept municipal comments regarding the applications.
- Requiring all new liquor licensees to successfully complete a probationary period prior to full license issuance.

B. Council Action

The Avondale, Tucson and Winslow City Councils have formally approved submitting resolutions regarding liquor law reforms. The Phoenix City Council has been consulted on proposed resolutions.

C. Relevance to Municipal Policy

Poorly managed liquor establishments pose considerable problems for law enforcement and surrounding neighborhoods. Reforms to liquor laws increasing the consideration of impacts to neighborhoods would greatly enhance the ability of municipalities to protect the public safety and quality of life in these neighborhoods.

D. Impact to Municipal Powers

The various reform proposals would enhance the ability of municipalities to work with the State Liquor Board and Department to address public safety and neighborhood problems associated with liquor establishments.

E. State Law Change Required

Changes to A.R.S. Title 4, Liquor Establishments would be required for all of the proposed reforms.

F. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

Cities and towns should have the ability to plan their communities as they believe best, including the location and operation of liquor establishments. Current law needs to be expanded to enhance the ability of municipalities to address problem liquor establishments and their impact on public safety and local quality of life. The proposed reforms place additional restrictions on liquor establishments to help address community-related problems and provide municipalities with added clout to address these issues with the State Liquor Department and Board.

G. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

If implemented successfully, the reforms should result in less police calls for liquor establishment-related incidents reducing the need of law enforcement resources and costs to cities and towns.

H. Fiscal Impact to the State

Anticipated costs to the State would be minimal, primarily administrative implementation costs by the State Liquor Department and Board.

RESOLUTION # 17

Urges the Legislature to increase the options available to municipalities with a population of 50,000 or less when calculating the number of signatures required to call a referendum challenging the recent passage of an ordinance, franchise, or resolution. The calculation is currently based on ten percent (10%) of voters who voted in the last general election. We seek the additional option of ten percent (10%) of registered voters as a basis of calculation.

Submitted by: Town of Pinetop-Lakeside and City of Cottonwood



A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

This resolution would facilitate and enhance the democratic process. It does not limit increased participation as only voters who were already registered for the last election may sign a petition. Further, allowing 10% of those who participated in the last election to overturn the desires of the remaining 90% is hard to envision as somehow more participatory.

We also recognize, however, that the provision can provide a legitimate voice for individuals seeking input into the political process when no elections are imminent. We are therefore requesting an optional basis for calculating the number of signatures required to challenge a recently passed ordinance, franchise or resolution.

B. Council Action

The Town Council of Pinetop-Lakeside fully supports this resolution.

C. Relevance to Municipal Policy

This submission is not only relevant to our community, but to all cities and towns with a population of 50,000 or less. The recent increase in the number of referenda and initiatives has created concern statewide. Of greater concern is the use of this privilege as a tool simply to obstruct municipal operations.

D. Impact to Municipal Powers

The impact on municipal powers would be to allow greater flexibility at the local level in deciding on the number of signatures required when calling a referendum. Since those asking for a referendum incur no financial cost, it makes their use, particularly in small communities, detrimental to the democratic process by allowing a disgruntled minority to obstruct the wishes of the larger voting populous.

E. State Law Change Required

Yes.

F. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

This resolution is very important to our municipality. The use of referenda, when so few signatures are required, creates a situation whereby a vocal minority can repeatedly obstruct municipal governance. For example, in Pinetop-Lakeside only 38 signatures are currently needed to place a referendum on the ballot.

G. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

Passage of the resolution could have significant financial implications for small communities, as those calling the referenda bear none of the costs of having the election. Referenda votes must be funded by the municipality and involve mass mailings to all residents, additional staff time, and administrative processing. Even in small municipalities the cost is in the tens-of-thousands of dollars.

H. Fiscal Impact to the State

None.

RESOLUTION # 18

Urges the Legislature to propose an amendment to the Constitution providing for an increase in the number of required signatures for a recall election.

Submitted by: Towns of Quartzsite, Huachuca City, Patagonia, Youngtown and Cities of Surprise and Nogales



A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

This constitutional amendment would change the requirement of the collection of recall petition signatures from 25% of the number of registered voters who voted in the last election for the subject office to 25% percent of the number of qualified electors who are registered to vote within the boundaries of the district or precinct of the officer who is the subject of recall at the time of the last general election for the office.

B. Council Action

None.

C. Relevance to Municipal Policy

Currently it is very easy to obtain the necessary signature requirement for a recall, especially in smaller rural towns. For instance, in the Town of Quartzsite, the full-time population (qualified electors) fluctuates drastically during seasonal climatic changes.

As a result, the voting population wanes during the summer months starting in April and ebbs and flows through November when the snowbird season kicks-in full force. Of course, the heat between the months of April-November can be quite unbearable, especially for the elderly who constitute the lion's share of the Town's voters. Moreover, the State has only four acceptable consolidated election dates falling in March, May, September and November pursuant to A.R.S. § 16-204.

It is proposed to revise the Constitution in such a way to prevent the filing of frivolous recall elections that currently can be called by collecting only a few signatures merely because the previous election for an office occurred when voters' numbers were very thin.

D. Impact to Municipal Powers

These changes would result in a reduction of trivial recalls brought by individuals who in many cases pursue such an action simply because of personal likes or dislikes. For instance, the organizer(s) may not like the clothes someone wears, the hair color, age, etc. The suggested revisions would require a substantially higher amount of signatures from registered voters, which at least has an appearance of justification and rationalization for said action.

E. State Law Change Required

Yes, a constitutional amendment is necessary.

F. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

Small rural towns such as Quartzsite are especially harmed by incessant recalls. After considering the minuscule number of signatures needed to obtain a recall, the needless expenditure of general fund monies for unsuccessful elections, and the resulting political curtailment of town operations and functioning for the duration of these elections; the recall process should be made more difficult to avoid these negative consequences and save taxpayers' monies.

G. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

Would be a fiscal benefit.

H. Fiscal Impact to the State

None.

RESOLUTION # 19

Urges the Legislature to protect short-term loan consumers by modifying existing banking laws regulating deferred presentment companies (pay day lenders) to reduce the number of roll-overs allowed, require a waiting period between loans and expand disclosure requirements.

Submitted by: Cities of Mesa and Phoenix



A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

With the proliferation in recent years of deferred presentment companies throughout our State, many people have found themselves in tremendous debt due to the high rates and tempting roll-over options prolonging and accruing the amount of debt owned on a once small, short-term loan.

B. Council Action

The Mesa City Council approved this resolution at its July 10, 2003, Study Session.

C. Relevance to Municipal Policy

Residents who use deferred presentment companies can easily end up owing a great deal more than the amount originally borrowed. Cities and towns that provide services such as housing, electricity, financial and other public assistance will need to provide additional services to those residents who will no longer be able to afford to pay their bills.

D. Impact to Municipal Powers

This resolution would have no impact on municipal powers.

E. State Law Change Required

This proposal would require an amendment in State law regarding consumer loans.

F. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

This resolution would assist residents of our cities and towns who are taken advantage of by deferred presentment companies.

G. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

This resolution would have no fiscal impact on cities and towns.

H. Fiscal Impact to the State

There is no anticipated fiscal impact to the State.

RESOLUTION # 20

Urges the Legislature to amend A.R.S. § 34 to allow cities and towns to adopt alternative procedures in hiring certain professionals (e.g., engineers, architects).

Submitted by: City of Prescott and Town of Fountain Hills



A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

A.R.S. § 34 currently mandates that cities and towns use a specific procedure in retaining certain professionals. This would allow cities and towns to adopt alternative procedures.

B. Council Action

The Prescott City Council has previously unanimously endorsed this resolution.

C. Relevance to Municipal Policy

This would enable cities and towns to adopt their own procurement code setting forth the method of retaining professionals.

D. Impact to Municipal Powers

This is a broadening of existing city powers; however, prior to the changes in A.R.S. § 34 (which effectively preempted a municipality's local procurement code), cities already had this power. This simply reinstates a power previously taken away by the Legislature.

E. State Law Change Required

Yes.

F. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

The City of Prescott has its own Procurement Code, a portion of which has been preempted by the State. The City of Prescott would like to be able to retain professionals in accordance with its own procurement code.

G. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

This could result in a substantial savings to cities and towns. First, the convoluted process in A.R.S. § 34 would not have to be followed; second, cities and towns would be able to inquire into price when soliciting proposals from professionals- but would not necessarily be bound by price only.

H. Fiscal Impact to the State

None.

RESOLUTION # 21

Urges Congress to provide more federal resources for affordable housing, specifically to preserve the current Housing Choice Voucher as the funding mechanism for rental assistance to local housing agencies and to reject the block granting of rental assistance.

Submitted by: City of Scottsdale



A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

Oppose the Administration's HUD initiative to replace funding for the Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8) with a proposed block grant to states (HANF).

Affordable housing is crucial to the development of community sustainability. Section 8 vouchers provide a significant amount of affordable housing, and are essential to the provision of decent housing to very low-income families. The Section 8 program is successful because it is based on actual rental costs, so that as housing costs rise, so do subsidy levels. The voucher program is also successful because it is a local program, where local housing authorities deal with local landlords, local code requirements, and local changes in the housing market.

B. Council Action

The Scottsdale City Council voted to adopt "A Strategy for the Creation and Preservation of High Quality, Safe and Affordable Housing", that strongly supports the preservation of affordable housing.

C. Relevance to Municipal Policy

A key shared goal of the MAG taskforce on Continuum of Care and the Administration is making significant progress to end chronic homelessness in ten years. However, a conflicting initiative of the current Administration is the creation of Housing Assistance for Needy Families (HANF), which would replace annual funding of the Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8) with a block grant to the states. Financial programs that have transitioned in the past to block grants have not kept pace with inflation. States will not receive enough funding to continue to provide assistance to all families in the voucher program. Section 8 assistance is limited to very low income people, and 75% limited to families below 30% of median income. Those families in our communities that are least able to secure unassisted housing will be most at risk under this proposal. The predictable impact of such a block grant on Arizona will be a loss of rental assistance to 2,573 families in the State over the next five years.

D. Impact to Municipal Powers

HANF will create competition among communities within the State for a decreasing pot of money for housing rental assistance for the most needy families.

This resolution does not promote a change in municipal authority, rather it seeks the continuation of the federal/local relationship in regards to affordable housing and the Section 8 Housing Assistance program.

E. State Law Change Required

No change is required to State law.

F. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

The HANF block grant proposal will seriously undermine the voucher program, and will likely reduce rental assistance resources for seniors, the disabled and low income families. Scottsdale's Section 8 program currently assists more than 650 families each year and injects more than \$4.5 million into the private rental market. The result of HANF will be reduced resources over time, increased competition among cities for scarce resources and an erosion of local determination regarding community needs and the use of resources.

G. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

Under the HANF program, states will be able to use some funding for administrative costs and will allocate the remaining funds to housing agencies in an undetermined fashion. Given the financial circumstances of Arizona cities, it is unlikely that cities will be able to provide funding if there is a shortfall resulting from the transition to a state block grant.

H. Fiscal Impact to the State

There will be no fiscal impact to the State if the current Housing Choice Voucher program is continued.

RESOLUTION # 22

Urges Congress to provide funding for cities and towns to comply with new arsenic standards.

Submitted by: City of Apache Junction



A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

Reaffirms previous request for similar funding.

B. Council Action

Unanimously supported by Mayor and Council.

C. Relevance to Municipal Policy

No impact.

D. Impact to Municipal Powers

No impact.

E. State Law Change Required

No.

F. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

Reaffirmation of prior request is of great importance.

G. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

Cities and towns would be better able to cope with the fiscal impact of the new arsenic standards.

H. Fiscal Impact to the State

No impact.

RESOLUTION # 23

Urges Congress to fully fund federal recreation and conservation programs, such as the Land and Water Conservation Fund, for state and local government conservation and recreation programs.

Submitted by: City of Scottsdale



A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

Since 1965, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) has provided over \$129 million for use on over 684 projects in Arizona to preserve habitat, assure access to quality outdoor recreation and strengthen the health and vitality of our citizens. The program uses revenues from resource use -mostly from fees paid by companies drilling offshore for oil and gas - to support the creation of open space and recreational opportunities for the nation.

The LWCF is one of several conservation programs funded by Congress each year in the annual Interior Department Appropriations bill. Other programs include funding for the Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Fund, payment in lieu of taxes to help communities offset loss of revenue when open space is placed in public stewardship, restoration of Federal and Indian lands, the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program, and the Historic Preservation Fund. The Land and Water Conservation Fund provides funds for conservation and recreation programs while including significant private property rights protections.

Since the early 1980's, the funds initially collected for use by the LWCF have been used to balance the federal deficit. This resolution urges Congress to fully fund the LWCF at \$900 million and make state and local allocations permanent.

B. Council Action

The Scottsdale City Council continues to support increased funding for federal conservation programs such as the Land and Water Conservation Fund as part of the City's Federal Legislative Agenda.

C. Relevance to Municipal Policy

A fully funded LWCF would provide federal money for cost sharing to increase the ability of Arizona's cities and towns to acquire land, build and repair recreation and park facilities, provide hiking and riding trails and recreational access.

D. Impact to Municipal Powers

A stable funding source for the LWCF fund will provide Arizona cities and towns a permanent source of matching funds for land conservation and recreation programs.

E. State Law Change Required

Enabling legislation will not be required.

F. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

Scottsdale is in the process of acquiring land to extend the McDowell Sonoran Preserve from its original 16,460 acres to 36,400 acres, creating a large open space system running from Saddleback Mountain near Shea Boulevard north to the Tonto National Forest. This preserve area is a vital component of Scottsdale's economic development and land use plans for the future. A fully funded LWCF would provide over \$13 million per year to benefit Arizona residents. Scottsdale will be hoping to use some of these funds to augment land preservation and open space acquisition funds that were approved by voters in September 1999. Scottsdale will also apply to use LWCF monies to develop additional recreational opportunities for our community.

G. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

A fully funded LWCF would provide over \$13 million per year to the LWCF for cost sharing with state and local governments for these purposes. All LWCF revenues flow to the federal government from dedicated sources such as off-shore drilling. State and local LWCF dollars would provide a significant funding source for cost-sharing, state and local recreation and open space development and improvements.

H. Fiscal Impact to the State

The LWCF will complement existing state land preservation and recreation programs such as the state Growing Smarter grants, Arizona Preserve Initiative, Heritage Fund and Historic Preservation Funds. Demands on these funds far exceed current money available.

RESOLUTION # 24

Urges Congress to develop a viable Guest Worker Program.

Submitted by: Cities of Phoenix and Yuma



A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

The purpose of this resolution is for the federal government to establish a Guest Worker Program to register and license immigrants wanting to work in Arizona and other states. The creation of such a program could enhance Arizona's homeland security and reduce migrant deaths at the border.

B. Council Action

Council has been consulted on this resolution.

C. Relevance to Municipal Policy

Illegal immigration strains health care systems, government services and border communities, but provides a considerable amount of workers to fill low-paying service, construction and agricultural jobs. A viable program to address this issue would benefit all of Arizona.

D. Impact to Municipal Powers

This resolution would have no direct impact on municipal powers.

E. State Law Change Required

Since this resolution seeks changes to federal law, State law is not affected.

F. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

A viable program to address this issue would benefit Phoenix as well as all of Arizona.

G. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

The creation of this program does not appear to pose any fiscal impact to Arizona cities and towns.

H. Fiscal Impact to the State

The creation of this program does not appear to pose any fiscal impact to the State.

RESOLUTION # 25

Urges Congress to oppose provisions in the federal Head Start Reauthorization bill to remove local control and grant state authority to administer the program.

Submitted by: City of Phoenix



A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

Currently, Head Start funds are provided directly to local jurisdictions rather than to the states. Congress is debating whether to give states greater authority over the program with the intention of improving the coordination with statewide pre-kindergarten efforts. Maintaining local control is vital in responding to specific community needs. There is no evidence that changing the local administration of this program will improve the program. This resolution opposes federal preemption of local control regarding this program.

B. Council Action

Council has been consulted on this resolution.

C. Relevance to Municipal Policy

The Head Start Program provides an important service for many families in our communities. These programs work best when communities can target these services in areas with the greatest need. Altering the current practice does a disservice for those that benefit the most.

D. Impact to Municipal Powers

Local control would be preserved.

E. State Law Change Required

This proposal does not require changes to State law.

F. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

Since Congress is currently undergoing the reauthorization process for the Head Start Program, this resolution is needed.

G. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

This resolution would have no fiscal impact to cities or towns.

H. Fiscal Impact to the State

There is no anticipated fiscal impact to the State.

RESOLUTION #26

Urges the Legislature to support and approve the extension of the ½ cent transportation sales tax for an additional 20 years for Maricopa County by allowing the issue to go to the ballot.

Submitted by: Cities of Scottsdale and Tempe



A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

Urges the Legislature to approve the regional transportation plan adopted by the MAG Transportation Policy Committee and Regional Council and provide and approve legislation to call for an election to extend the existing sales tax or approve a new regional transportation sales tax.

Sales tax revenues will be used to effect new and improved regional freeways, street and arterial improvements, and transit improvements including light rail construction. The legislation should provide that the tax election occur in 2004, direct that the issue be placed upon the ballot by Maricopa County, that revenues be allocated between the Regional Area Road Fund (for freeway and arterial improvements) and the Public Transportation Fund (for transit improvements), and the tax be imposed by the Regional Public Transportation Authority.

B. Council Action

The Scottsdale City Council has been consulted on this resolution.

C. Relevance to Municipal Policy

Throughout Maricopa County, all cities and towns have differing transportation needs. Some needs are funded through ADOT, however, many cities and citizens desire the implementation of an expanded multi-modal, balanced regional transportation plan.

D. Impact to Municipal Powers

This resolution will provide for legislation to allow a county-wide vote for multi-modal transportation improvements, and give cities and towns the flexibility to work with their citizens to meet their local and regional transportation needs.

E. State Law Change Required

This resolution is required to give cities and towns, working through MAG, the legislative authority to solve regional and local transportation needs over the next twenty years. New legislation is required to provide for the ability to bring the adopted regional transportation plan to the voters.

F. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

Traffic congestion is one of the most important issues facing Scottsdale, according to a survey of residents. Improvements to regional freeways, including the addition of HOV lanes and freeway interchanges, are needed to keep regional traffic moving. Scottsdale residents have asked for arterial street improvements to help them get from their homes and offices to the freeways. A regional transit system, with express bus connections and neighborhood circulators, will enable students, the elderly and the disabled to travel about the Valley.

G. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

Cities and towns will work through MAG and Valley Metro to implement a Regional Transportation Plan to address regional and local transportation needs over the next twenty years, if the public vote is successful.

H. Fiscal Impact to the State

An improved regional transportation system in Maricopa County will facilitate the movement of goods and services throughout the State, and will enhance economic development. There will be no direct fiscal impact on state coffers.

RESOLUTION # 27

Urges the Legislature to amend A.R.S. § 16-661A to permit automatic recounts in municipalities when the vote margin does not exceed one-tenth of one per cent of the number of votes cast for both candidates or measures, or the vote margin does not exceed 10 votes.

Submitted by: Town of Youngtown and Huachuca City



A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

Would specify in state law that municipalities are subject to the same automatic recount criteria that currently exist for the State, counties or subdivisions of the counties.

B. Council Action

Youngtown Town Council will approve Resolution August 21, 2003.

C. Relevance to Municipal Policy

Any Municipality can have close elections as Youngtown did in 2003, where only two votes separated the candidates. When an election is very close the voters on both sides need to be reassured that the correct vote tally was made. An automatic recount is appropriate and avoids the appearance of an election contest.

D. Impact to Municipal Powers

Traditionally, the County always provided municipalities an automatic recount, but the existing Maricopa County election officials have determined ARS Section 16-661 does not apply to municipalities.

E. State Law Change Required

Yes! A.R.S, 16-661 automatic recount; requirements; exemption needs to be revised. The words "or municipality" need to be placed after the word "thereof", in the next to the last sentence of Section 16-661A.

F. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

To resolve any close election that might happen for Mayor or Town Council.

G. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

It cost the Town of Youngtown twice as much to have a recount (legal fees) than it did to hold the original election because Maricopa County Elections supported by the County Attorney's Office made the determination that the ARS Section 16-661 does not apply to municipalities.

H. Fiscal Impact to the State

None.

RESOLUTION # 28

Urges the Legislature to clarify that an entity that is created in whole or in part by political subdivisions, including an instrumentality of political subdivisions, and whose membership is composed in whole or in part of political subdivisions which performs governmental-related services is eligible to participate in the Arizona State Retirement System (ASRS).

Submitted by: Towns of Queen Creek, Guadalupe and Cities of Goodyear, Scottsdale and Tempe



A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

This resolution urges the Legislature to clarify state law regarding the eligibility of certain organizations to join the ASRS. In an informal opinion, the Arizona Attorney General's Office has concluded that Councils of Governments are not eligible to join the ASRS. This conflicts with entities that are currently members, such as the Western Arizona Council of Governments that has been a member for over 30 years and recent entities that have been approved to join, such as the Arizona Association of Counties and the County Supervisor's Association. This resolution would clarify that an entity that is created in whole or in part by political subdivisions, including an instrumentality of political subdivisions, and whose membership is composed in whole or in part of political subdivisions which performs governmental-related services is eligible to participate in the ASRS. Such organizations would include Councils of Governments and other local governmental associations formed for the purpose of performing governmental-related services.

B. Council Action

On May 28, 2003, the Regional Council of the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) took action to approve MAG joining the ASRS.

C. Relevance to Municipal Policy

In the late 1960's and early 1970's, cities, towns and counties throughout Arizona formed Councils of Governments and other Local Governmental Associations to perform planning and implement services for local governments. Over the years, these organizations have performed many governmental services for their member agencies.

D. Impact to Municipal Powers

This change in state law would clarify the eligibility for joining the ASRS. The intent of the clarification would be to provide eligibility for organizations such as Councils of Governments, local governmental associations and other governmental-related organizations to participate in the ASRS.

E. State Law Change Required

Unless the Arizona Attorney General's Office opines that Councils of Governments, local governmental associations and other similarly formed organizations can join the ASRS, the ASRS will not approve membership. The only recourse other than legislation would be to have the employees of these organizations become employees of agencies that are currently members of the ASRS. In recent years, a provision was placed into state law to allow the Arizona Interscholastic Association to be eligible to join the ASRS. This would be a similar law change to clarify that Councils of Governments, local governmental associations and entities created in whole or in part by political subdivisions, including instrumentalities of political subdivisions, and whose membership is composed in whole or in part of political subdivisions which perform governmental-related services are eligible to participate in the Arizona State Retirement System.

F. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

As Councils of Governments and other related organizations have evolved over the past 30 years, their role has become increasingly important to cities and towns. In the urban areas these organizations perform critical planning services relating to federal law, such as transportation, water quality and air quality planning. In the rural areas, in addition to planning services, these organizations implement programs such as employment and aging services.

G. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

No fiscal impact is anticipated. The organizations joining the ASRS would be required to pay their employer contribution and the employees would pay their contribution as do other members of the ASRS.

H. Fiscal Impact to the State

There is no additional funding needed from the State. Organizations joining would be required to make retirement contributions to the ASRS.

RESOLUTION # 29

Urges the Legislature to enact legislation that would discourage the practice of predatory mortgage lending.

Submitted by: City of Tucson



A. Purpose and Effect of Resolution

This resolution proposes several changes to state law that will impose regulations to prohibit predatory lending practices such as providing home mortgages at rates above the current prime lending rate along with other activities, such as charging high fees and points, large prepayment penalties, targeting low income borrowers and failing to disclose all the loan terms.

B. Council Action

The Tucson City Council formally approved submitting this resolution regarding predatory lending as it relates to home mortgages on August 4, 2003.

C. Relevance to Municipal Policy

Predatory lending practices often result in unnecessary fees being taken from families every year. These are dollars that community members would be able to keep as disposable income. Moreover, these practices can result in an increase of home foreclosures that could result in abandoned houses and blighted neighborhoods. The City of Tucson is charged by one of its strategic focus areas to pursue measures to increase the wealth of its citizens and its community. It is also engaged in community-developed projects that create affordable housing opportunities, which could be thwarted by high-cost lending practices.

D. Impact to Municipal Powers

This measure will not increase municipal powers since it would adopt regulations that are enforced by the State.

E. State Law Change Required

State legislation would provide a consistent and uniform solution statewide.

F. Importance of Resolution to Your City or Town

The various reform proposals would ensure that all of Arizona's citizens have the same ability to obtain home mortgages. Local governments have an interest in home ownership as it stabilizes communities and increases wealth.

G. Fiscal Impact to Cities and Towns

No impact is known at this time.

H. Fiscal Impact to the State

No impact is known at this time.

**LEAGUE OF ARIZONA CITIES AND TOWNS
SPECIAL RESOLUTION #1**

WHEREAS, local governments and the State of Arizona are limited by the federal Fair Housing Act of 1998 as to the types of controls and regulations that can be placed on group homes; and

WHEREAS, some neighborhoods feel they have an overrepresentation of group homes located in their neighborhood especially near primary schools but local spacing requirements requiring a group home to be a certain minimum distance from another group home and a primary school have generally been ruled as inconsistent with the federal Fair Housing Act, as well as subsequent case law; and

WHEREAS, this concentration or "clustering" of group homes in a neighborhood or near a primary school can sometimes change the essential nature or character of the area by causing a decline in property values and create the public perception that group homes increase the occurrence of vandalism, theft and crime in and around primary schools;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the League of Arizona Cities and Towns urges Congress to amend the federal Fair Housing Act to address local concerns with the clustering of group homes by granting cities and towns the ability to enact group home spacing requirements around primary schools.

Submitted by: Cities of Mesa and Phoenix

NOMINATING COMMITTEE REPORT

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE LEAGUE OF ARIZONA CITIES AND TOWNS

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ARE ELECTED FOR TWO YEAR OVERLAPPING TERMS. THE FOLLOWING OFFICIALS ARE CURRENTLY SERVING TERMS ON THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WHICH EXPIRE IN 2004:

President: Elaine M. Scruggs, Mayor, Glendale
Vice President: James L. Boles, Mayor, Winslow
Treasurer: Douglas Coleman, Mayor, Apache Junction

Edward C. Morgan, Mayor, Carefree
Michael Bluff, Mayor, Clarkdale
Boyd Dunn, Mayor, Chandler
Lester Byram, Mayor, Kingman
Keno Hawker, Mayor, Mesa
Ken Forgia, Councilmember, Peoria
Tom Hessler, Mayor, Sierra Vista
Neil G. Giuliano, Mayor, Tempe
Robert Walkup, Mayor, Tucson
Kenneth Edes, Mayor, Williams
Larry Nelson, Mayor, Yuma

NOMINATING COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Robert Mitchell, Mayor Pro Tem, Casa Grande	Two Year Term
Gilbert Lopez, Vice Mayor, Coolidge	Two Year Term
Stanley Gibson, Mayor, Globe	Two Year Term
Bob Whelan, Mayor, Lake Havasu City	Two Year Term
Marco A. Lopez, Jr., Mayor, Nogales	Two Year Term
Paul Loomis, Mayor, Oro Valley	Two Year Term
Skip Rimsza, Mayor, Phoenix	Two Year Term
Ginny Handorf, Councilmember, Pinetop-Lakeside	Two Year Term
Verlyn Michel, Mayor, Quartzsite	Two Year Term
Mary Manross, Mayor, Scottsdale	Two Year Term
Bob Rivera, Mayor, Thatcher	Two Year Term